phy, and autiquites of Palestine, by his mis abors and researches, extending over a period arly asif a century, and his valuable standard ik on the subject, which for nearly twenty-five nd for the correctness of its views, descriptions. and illustrations. During the interval which has d since the publication of that work, Dr. homson has many times revisited the Holy Land, enewed and extended his explorations in that and has embodied the fruits of his rees in the present volume with the labors of eminent scholars and travellers, forma library of Palestine exploration to recent tes, equally adapted to the inquiries of learned en, and the use of Biblical students in the comm walks of life. The first impressions of the aucorrected and improved by subsequent study xamination, are now reproduced in a conative narrative as interesting in manner as it is nt in information

The arrival of Dr. Thomson at Jaffa afforded him the first view of the Land of Promise. It was just at se of a tedious storm, and the prospect was far assuring. A long low reach of coast, dimly visible through the spray, was all that could be seen on approaching land. Not a hill, nor a house, not boat, relieved the dismal solitude. Upon en ing the town, it was not easy to thread one's way gh the narrow and crowded streets. The little was nearly run down by a huge bale of goods ne on poles by eight stout porters, keeping step onous chant. They next encountered of Bedawin Arabs carrying long spears, and sed on horses wilder than themselves. The ogs and camels in the streets gave a Biblical aspect whole scene. The missionary band were soon deed tin aldelightful "biarab," that had been laced at their disposal by an old friend. This was he local name for an enclosed garden, planted with orange and other fruit-trees, which were kept fresh by water from a well. The transition from the disorts of the ship to the quiet and fragrance of the rden was like a scene of enchantment :-

Jaffa is in reality one of the oldest cities in the cords. It was given to Dan in the distribution of the land by Josha, and it has been known to him. t was given to Dan in the distribution of by Joshua, and it has been known to hisworld. It was given to Dan in the distribution of the land by Joshus, and it has been known to history ever since. It owes its existence to the low ledge of rocks which extends into the sea from the extremity of the little cape on which the city stands, and forms a small harbor. Insignificant as it is, and insecure, yet there being no other on all this coast, it was sufficient to cause a city to spring up around it even in the earliest times, and to sustain its life through numberless changes of dynasties, tness, and religions, down to the present hour. It was, in fact, the only harbor of any notoriety possessed by the Jews throughout the greater part of their national existence. To it the timber for both the temples of Jyrnsalem was brought from Lebanou; and no doubt a lucrative trade in cedar and pine was always carried on through it with the nations who had possession of that goodly monutain. Through it, also, nearly all the foreign commerce of the Jews was conducted, until the artificial port of Cassarea was built by Herod. Hither Jonah came to find a ship in which to flee from the presence of the Lord, and from it he sailed for Tarshish.

The fruits of Jaffa are the same as those of Sidon,

The fruits of Jaffa are the same as those of Sidor but with some variations of character. Sidon has the best bananas, Jaffa the best pomegranates. The s of Sidon excel those of Jaffa in juiciness and flavor, but the latter are larger, hang much later or the trees, and bear shipment to distant places. The fragrant blossoms encircling golden fruit are here seen to perfection. In March and April the gardeus are in their prime. The air is loaded with the perfume of orange, lemon, apple, apricot, quince, m, and China trees in blossom. The people then nt the gardens, sit on mats in the pleasant shade, sip coffee, smoke the nargiloh, sing, talk, or aleep till evening, when they slowly return to their es in the city. The markets are held in the rbs, and present a lively scene to the curious

Before entering the city, let us stop and study this motiey crowd of busy townsfolk, country peasants, and foreign pilgrims, strangely intermingled among camels, horses, mules, and belligerent donkeys—a rery Babel of confusion, every one for himself, and such and all ambitious to make the loudest noise regulate.

each and all ambitious to make the loudest noise possible.

It is probably market-day, and you have before you a veritable Oriental fair. There is no room in the city for such a gathering, and it is, therefore, held here, in this large open space outside the entrance. You may well study it with attention, for you will meet with none of equal interest in all our rambles through the land. Lemons and oranges, pomegranates and quinces, apples and apricots, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables in their season, which these extensive gardens produce, are here exposed for sale. The fellahin, also, from the villages bring their sheep and goats, their lambs and kids, their cows and caives, their milk and putter and cheese, their noultry and eggs, their figs and olives, and every other kind of fruit, fresh or dry, which they possess; in baskets or round trays or small earthen jugs, in jars or large drin-bottles, on camels or mules, or horse or donkey, on the heads of men or boys, women or girls, are they brought and set down here to be sold. With the proceeds in hand they enter the city and shop, spending their gains, and carrying home with them in return every conceivable article that domestic necessity requires or fancy subgests for personal adornment.

The journey from Casarea to Samaria afforded a succession of peculiar incidents which supplied the author with abundant materials for one of the esque descriptions of which so many are found in the volume. Starting from the broken buttress ed's Tower the way passed through a dense and almost impervious Jungle of yellow daisies, which covered the ruins of the ancient city. The Arab es took care to keep the horses in what was ee a path before it was hidden by the daisles that reached higher than their backs. The whole region was full of old wells, pits and broken its, and you could not enter the jungle without inger of falling into them ;-

raults, and you could not enter the jungle without danger of falling into them;—

In all that ride of five hours we did not pass a single village. Arabs and Kurds have possession of the entire region, and hence the numerous robberies along that route; but as we had the chief of the robbers and two mounted police of the government for a guard, we were not molested. Bakah is a considerable village, where the district governor resides, and we had abundant opportunity to see the neighborhood. Around it are orehards of olive, fig. pomegranate and other trees, and in the valley below are immense fields of onions. The only well is at least half a mile from the village, and women and girls, in merry groups are passing to and from it all the day long, with tall black jars perched upon their heads. They were well clothed; and I noticed one, who appeared a be a Sit, surrounded by her maideus. She wore a scariet-colored silk gumbaz over her other gaments, with a profusion of native jewelry about her head-dree, but her feet were bare. She carried her in like the rest, but somewhat coquettishly, at a hight angle, while her walk was proud and stately, it was evening, the time "when the daughters of the men of the city came out to draw water;" and I was pleasantly reminded of Rebekah and Eliezer of Damascus, Abraham's faithful steward, at the wall near the city of Nahor, for many camels were incelling around the troughs at the well. The comen carry all the water, while the men lounge about, smoke, sip coffee, play with the mankalic or at the dama, with which games they are strangely meinated. Some of the women were spluning lack strands of goat's hair, with which coarse acks, bags, carpets and tent-covers are woven. They use no spindle, but merely fasten the strands so a stone, which they twirl round until sufficiently wisted when it is wound upon a ball, and the rocess is reposted over and over, in the most primitive manuner possible. The roen do the plonghing, or you never see a woman guicing the plonghing, or you never see

sist in renping and drive the mowraj round the immer threshing-floor. The rest, of the day was quite broken up by present coming and going in irgent haste, owing reported raise of Bedawin from the plain of stream. The alarm, however, seemed to be considered raise of Bedawin from the plain of stream. The sarreunding country is cameria. The sarreunding country is any fertile and thickly inhabited. From the top a high tell I counted thirteen villages, and was add that there were many others hidden away in a retreating valleys. As none of them suggestables itses it would be useless to mention their sides and an analysis of Bakah, we followed a long rocky glen to be a superfect of the stream of the stream of the second of the

estone, with soft and hard strata inter in many places with surprising regularity in many places with surprising re-in the valleys is surpassingly fat at I saw oven passing through a field whe The soil in the valleys is alrough a field where nothing but their heads appeared above the waying wheat; and I myself rode along a path, the wheat higher on either side than the back of my horse. It is indeed "a good land, a land of brooks of water of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil-olive and honey."

In regard to the ancient population of Palestine and the power of the country to maintain the number of people, Dr. Thomson offers some interesting remarks. He concludes that the entire territory amounted to 7,500 square miles, but deducting those parts of the sea-coast held by Philistines, Phonicians, and other nations, the utmost that can be claimed for the Hebrew inheritance west of the Jordan is 7,000 square miles. A considerable part of the country, moreover, on the south and the west side of the Dead Sea must always have been comparatively sterile, and thus the question arises whether such a country could sustain two millions of inhabitants under the conditions implied in the Biblical accounts. To this question, Dr. Thomson gives an affirmative answer. The mode of living, he naintains, in ancient times, was much simpler than now, and hence much less was required to support an individual than at present :-

an individual than at present:—

The essentials are food, clothing and shelter; and there is good reason to believe that the average Hebrew, in the olden time, could and did live on far less than what is required for the average European or American of the present day, they were an agricultural people and pastoral—a nation of small farmers, just as the inhabitants of Palestine now are. The ordinary food of both was also substantially the same—bread, olives, oil; butter milk and cheese from their flocks; fruits and vegetables from their orchards and gardens, and meat on rare occasions. The fertile plains furnished wheat in abundance; and although "it is written, Man shall not live by bread alone," yet it has been the main dependence in this country, and is so still. On their hills flourished the olive, the fig, and the vine, and over the rough mountains and waste places grazed hills flourished the olive, the fig, and the vine, and over the rough mountains and waste places grazed their sheep and goats. Thus cach man's "lot" furnished the food for himself and his household. Their clothing, also, was of the simplest kind, homemade, coarse, and strong—a long, loose shirt, bound to the person by a girdle of cloth or leather, and a woollen 'aba, or cloak, to wear when not at work. Of course their tailor's bills were insignificant, and their washing nothing. Their habitations were small, cost little labor, and less money. They had neither chairs, tables, bedsteads, nor other furniture to occupy the space; and the entire household lived and slept in the same room, on the floor, and with little change in their ordinary clothing. Many Biblical incidents imply these and similar customs.

In the course of his journey, Dr. Thomson was

In the course of his journey, Dr. Thomson was struck with the remarkable fertility of the country. in which the introduction of the steam plough would almost work miracles. Even with the present imperfect modes of cultivation the harvests are abundant. In formerly passing the road in the month of June, the author saw hundreds of men, women, and children, reaping and carrying the grain to their great threshing-floors. Long lines of camels bore on their backs burdens of unthreshed wheat larger than themselves, and the grain lay on the threshing floor in heaps mountain high. Some interesting incidents in Biblical history are associated with threshing-floors, of which Dr. presents an admirable illustration in his pictur-

esque sketches:—

The common mode of threshing is with the ordinary mowred, which is drawn over the floor by a yoke of exen, until not only the grain is shelled out, but the straw itself is ground into chaff. To facilitate this operation bits of rough lava are fastened into the bottom of the mowred, and the driver sits or stands upon it. It is rare sport for children, and even our own delight, to get out to the baidar, as the floor is called, and ride upon the mowred.

Do you suppose that these floors which we see at Yebna and elsewhere resemble those so celebrated in ancient times?

apon it. It is rare sport for children, and even our is called, and ride upon the mowroj.

Do you suppose that these floors which we see at Yebna and elsewhere resemble those so celebrated in ancient times?

They have, perhaps, changed less than almost anything else in the country. Every agricultural village and town in the land has them, and many of them are more ancient than the places whose inlabitants now use them. They have been just where they are, and exactly as they were, from a period to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary? In very many cases the topographical conditions of the sites necessarily decided the place of the threshing-floors. It must be an unoccupied contisions of the sites necessarily decided the place of the threshing-floors. It must be an unoccupied spot near the outside of the village, in a place exposed to the prevailing wind, and sufficiently large for one or more of these floors. Generally ithere are several in the same vicinity.

The construction of the floors is very simple. A circular space, from thirty to fifty feet in diameter, is made of an abeater solid, that the earth may many the floors, especially on the mountains, are covered with a tough, hard sward, the prettiest and often the floors, especially on the mountains, are covered with a tough, hard sward, the prettiest and often the floors, especially on the mountains, are covered with a tough, hard sward, the prettiest and often the summer threshing-floors; and this is the most appropriate name for them, since they are only used in that season of the year. The entire harvest is brought to them, and there threshed and winnowed, and the different products are then transferred to their respective places. In large villages this work is prolonged for several months, but all is finished before the Autumn rains, and because is both picturesque and eminently Oriental. The Egyptian mowrej is quite different, having rollers which revolve on the grain, and the driver has seat upon it, which his day the search with the p

The territory of Philistia, which is a great centre for the production of wheat, is beautiful, though monotonous. Under the Moslem rule, most of the land has become the property, not of the cultivator, but of the government. Under this ruinous régime there can be no successful agriculture. No man will plant orchards on land which does not belong to him The husbandman, moreover, can not prosper until the Bedawins are driven back to their de serts, and kept there by a firm and stable government. Neither vineyards nor gardens can exist so long as these plunderers are permitted to roam at will with their all-devouring herds of cattle and droves of camels :-

will with their all-devouring herds of cattle and droves of camels:—

The first time I came into this region I was agreeably surprised to find it neither flat nor barren, nor in any way resembling a sandy desert, as I had been led to expect from reading the narrative of Philip's ride through it with the cunuch. From the distant mountains it indeed has the appearance of a level plain, but the view is so vast that even very considerable hills are lost to the eye. In reality, Philistia I closely resembles in lappearance some of thekolling prairies of the Mississippi Valley, The country is equally lovely, and no less fertile. I am inclined to believe that, owing to something in the nature of the soil, or of the climate, or both, the sources of its fertility are even more inexhaustible than in most parts of our own land. Without manure, and with a style of ploughing and general culture which would secure nothing but failure in other countries, this vast plain continues to produce splendid crops every year, and this, too, be it remembered, after forty centuries of such tillage.

Here we are at el Muntar. I have brought you to the top of this high tell, not to honor the mukam of the saint nor because this is the "hill that is before Hebron," to which Samson carried the gate of Gaza—though the tradition is probably correct, since it is in the proper direction—but because from it there is a fine view, stretching far away to the southeast, even to the ridge that overshadows el Khulil, as the city of Abraham is now called. Nothing more than this can be intended by "the hill before Hebron," for the town itself is at least thirty miles of, and behind lofty mountains. Be this as it may, I know no one standpoint from which you can survey so

much of old Philistia as from this Muntar. We are to pass through the central part eastward to-day, and can study it at our leisure; but the sonthern region, quite to the desert, is best seen from here. I once came from er Ruhaibeh, spending the night on the bank of Nahr es Suny, where it unites with Wady es Sobe', which comes down from Beer-sheba. The rolling plain from the wady northward to Gazawas then green and flowery as a meadow, and much of it clothed with wheat'; but there is not a village along the entire route, and all the grain belonged to tent-dwelling Arabs. We passed many of their encampments, where every kind of work common in ordinary villages was in active loperation, and carried on with the same sort of implements. There were, however, as was natural, many more camela and larger flocks than ordinary peasants possess; and these formed is very striking feature in this agricultural tableau. All around us were examples of primitive pastoral life, like those seen on this same plann, I suppose, in the days of Abraham and Isaac. Men, women and children, clad in garments, and itollowing employments, pastoral and agricultural, like those of the patriarchs. It carried one back, as by 'enchantment, to the tents pitched in the valley of Gerar in [the days of those venerable ancestors of God's chosen people.

These pastoral Arabs present a very interesting study. Unlike the wandering Bedouin, their cousins, they are permanently settled on this plain along the seaboard; and their manner of life must closely resemble that of the Philistines with whom the patriarchs associated. Welwere passing through their encampments for several hours, and were everywhere welcomed as friends. The women were not veiled, nor was there any objection finade to our visiting their tents, and inspecting their furniture, their employments and even their garments. They were far from idle; but, as the harvest had not yet commenced, they were cast had not yet commenced, they were cast the menufacture of cheese and butter. Some of the

ground, and made fast at either end to a stoke stick; and the threads of the wool are passed through with the hand, and pressed back into position by a rude wooden comb.

Boys and girls are 'scattered over the plain, watching the flocks, to prevent them from trespassing upon the wheat-fields. From every camp broad and well-trodden paths led across the plain to the wells, where only the flocks are watered; and I noticed that many of these paths turned toward the sea-shore, probably because water is there found at less depth than in the interior. These wells are the places of public resort, and there one can see and study to the best advantage the appearance, manners, customs and costumes of those modern Philistines. There they gather, with fall their belonging, in groups picturesque and suggestive to the traveller and to the eye and imagination of the artist.

Some singular and even romantic incidents in the history of the Hebrew patriarchs are associated with wells. It was at a well in the city of Nahor, in Mesopotamia that Eliezer of Damascus the faithful servant and stoward of Abraham, met Rebekah, as recorded in the twenty-fourth chapter of Genesis. It was at a well insthe "land of the people of the cast"that Jacob first saw his cousin, the "beautiful and well-favored" Rachel, and kissed her, "and lifted up his voice and wept." It was also at a well that Moses met Zipporah, the daughter of Jethro, the priest of Midian, whom he afterward married, and helped her and her sisters to water their father's flock. Did you notice amongst the tents of these fmodern Ishmeelites any females of surpassing loveliness that recalled the stories of those celebrated ladies?

No, indeed; still, some of the young people are not wanting in attractiveness. They have good features, bright eyes, forms slender and erect, and a singular case and grace in the disposal about the person of their fidowing garments, and in their attitudes and motions. Doubtless the well is still the favorite 'trysting-place as it must have been in ancient

The pictorial illustrations, with which the rolume abounds, are taken from original drawings and the most recent photographs, and in their variety, accuracy, and general excellence compare favorably with any former productions of the kind. either in Europe or America. They have been executed under the superintendence of the author by competent artists in London, Paris and New-York, and greatly increase the value and attractiveness of the work.

A PRIMER OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By EUGENE LAWRENCE. (Harper's Half-Hour Series). 18mo, pp. 136. Harper & Brothers. The value of this brief compendium of American

iterary history is not to be estimated by the number of its pages. It not only condenses into a narrow compass the titles of the most important books in our native literature, but expresses a series of judgments on their quality which are no less re-markable for their critical insight than for their pointed expression and pregnant brevity. The parallel drawn by the author between President Edwards and Dr. Franklin is a novel suggestion, but not without weight. While Franklin was founding schools and forming nations, Edwards carried away the minds of men to enthusiastic comtemplation and holy joys. While one was mingling with the world of letters and politics in Europe and America, the other filled the age with sublime visions of spiritual beings, and composed a work whose vigorous logic has never reply. It is doubtful, Mr. Lawrence remarks, which of these two great intellects was of the greater weight in human affairs; whether Edwards, composing his rare work in silent study, was not more of the philosopher than Franklin founding his schools and planning his library; whether Franklin has not preached with more success than even the gifted pastor of Northampton the lesson of humanity and benevolence to endless generations. The influence of Washington Irving is declared to possess a wider scope even than is usually ascribed to that beloved author. "His delicacy, generosity, refinement, span like a rainbow the whole course of modern literature; the traces of his influence may be found in Prescott, in Bryant. Bancroft, Dickens, Thackeray, even in the poetry and the philosophy of an Emerson and a Hawthorne." Mr. Lawrence's estimate of the three greatest American historians is discriminating and judicious. The first velume of Bancroft's History of the United States, he remarks, formed an epoch in American literature; it was widely read in all civilized countries. The succeeding volumes, as they came out in slow and steady progression, like those of Livy, increased its renown. It was translated into many languages; its influence on the course of human affairs has necessarily been great; and for forty-five years the powerful pen of its author has helped forward the cause of human freedom. In the ardor of youthful ambition, his first volume was completed, and the flight of nearly half a century has not dimmed his fancy or touched his historical genius. Mr. Lawrence gives an interesting account of the peculiar processes of composition to which Mr. Prescott was compelled by his impaired eyesight, and remarks that " the animation of his style is wonderful amidst the toil he was forced to bestow upon it. The glow of his fancy is always rich and soft. He adorns the siege of Malta or the sack of Mexico with all the resources of learning, imagination, taste. It is not with the condensed vigor of his friend Bancroft that Prescott writes; he never stirs the deeper emotions of the heart. He is rather a Herodotus, relating in simple, natural language the story he has gathered by research, enlarging, building up brilliant pictures from the imagination. The two fathers of Greek history divided it, by their examples, into the philosophical and the purely narrative. Prescott's genius is of the last. He told his story with matchless grace, and had all the world for his hearers." Motley is deseribed as inferior to Bancroft in swift condensation, and to Prescott in vivid imagination, while he excels in the care and extent of his researches. His minute and accurate details are a wonder in historical composition. He some times almost wearies the reader with his excess of riches. In force of description he stands alone, But the effect is the result of learning rather than fancy. His histories are not the work of the imagination, but of the reason and research. Not only as an instructive introduction to American literature, but as an illustration of the principles of good taste and good writing. Mr. Lawrence's little work may be cordially commended as a guide of greater proctical value than many works of far more preten

ADVENTURES IN PATAGONIA. By the Rev. Titus COAM.
12mo, pp. 810. Dodd, Mead, & Co.
In the early part of his life the venerable missionary, now living at an advanced age in the Sand-wich Islands, undertook p tour of exploration and evangelical service in the wilds of Patagonia, of which an account is presented in this interesting volume. The mission proved a failure, but its contribution to a special branch of ethnological and geographical knowledge.

value. The experience of Mr. Coan at the Sandwick Islands, as related in the Introduction to the volume, by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, was of a remarkable character Entirely ignorant of the language upon his arrival, with in three months he had learned so much of it that he was able to preach his first sermon to the natives in their own tongue. With a large share of the mother-wit and natural shrewdness which he inherited as a son (New-England, combined with a pleasant humor, he soo won the affection of the simple people, and was easerly welcomed to every heart and but. He was semething of a doctor, and the natives crowded around the porch of his dwelling to obtain a prescription from his fragal medicine chest, and even to receive a surgical operation at his bands. He was the peral peacemaker, and had a peculiar tact in redu ing shiftless husbands and termagant wives to the felicities of the conjugal state. His success as a misary was marvellous. From all parts of the island, the people flocked to Hilo. Whole villages gathered from miles away, and made their homes near the mission house. The village of ten hundred saw its population suddenly swelled to ten thousand. At any hour of the day of night, a tap of the bell would bring together a congregation of three to six thousand. The converts were so numerous that it was necessary to perform the rite of aptism by wholesale. Taking a large whitewasn brush, the good pastor would walk to and fro among the crewded rows of the candidates, and pronouncing over them the sacred namef would sprinkle their foreheads by scores and hundreds. With these immense additions the church at Hilo increased to more than rive thousand members, forming the largest Protestant congregation

THE RABELAIS OLUB.

in the Christian world.

WAGING WAR ON CURRENT PRIGGISM. THE AUTHORS AND ARTISTS WHO HAVE FORMED A SOCIAL UNION FOR THE PROMOTION OF MANLI-NESS AND HEALTHY HUMOR-AN INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE I LONDON, April 10.—The Rabelnis Club, or society, recently founded in London, is a peculiar institution, with decided aims. In taking as its title the name of the great master humorist it indicates not merely that its members will study his writings, but that it will, in his spirit, oppose the Priggism of current folly of the day, which renders ridiculous in literature and art that which would otherwise be worthy of respect. An instance of its tendency may be seen in the sketches of G. Du Mauriera member of the Rabelais-in his late sketches in Punch, satirizing the Cimabue Browns, Prigaby and others. Mr. Walter Besant, one of the original founders of the club, has also in his "Monks of Thelema," described with exquisite anatomy the literary mesthetic prig of the present day. The aim of the Rabelais is, however, less satire than the encouragement and culture of a hearty manliness and healthy humor, such as constituted the true force of all great writers of cheerful tone, but purified as the spirit of the age requires, of the grosser elements which society once tolerated but now condemns. The Bohemian of mere talent believes and lives in the faith that license is inseparable from joyousness and happy results in writing, but the rue man of genius knows better. There is a happy medium between puritanism and reckless freedom, a proper road on which free thought, or free art may advance as rapidly as it will, and this is the course sought by the Rabelais. The Rabelais bas no settled place. Its members

dine together when they choose at some rendezvous,

inviting guests who are commended to them by letter or otherwise. It is intended that branches shall be established in different countries. The mere fact of membership constitutes an introduction. Thus any foreign member, or any one with a letter from a member, on coming to London and calling on one of the society will be received, advised and aided in his sight-seeing and investigations. Every traveller can the advantage of being thus able to find once in a strange city a number of acquaintances, willing to make him at home. will be readily understood that the members of such a club can, with little trouble to themselves, greatly facilitate the wishes of any traveller. The Rabelais is decidedly American in its sympathics, containing quite a number of our fellow-country men in proportion to its aggregate. The branch established in America consists thus far of H. W. Longfellow, Dr. O. W. Holmes, George H. Boker and W. D. Howells, Editor of The Atlantic Monthly The Euglish members are Lord Houghton, Sir Fred Pollock, with his son Walter, of The Saturday Review, Kuight, of The Athenaum, a brilliant writer and lecturer, well-known in leading literary circles; Walter Besaut, the novelist; Hardy, Bret Harte, Henry James, George A. Sala, Henry Irving. the tragedian; Alma Tadema, G. Du Maurier, "Jack" Collier, recently married to Miss Huxley; Professor E. H. Palmer, of Cambridge University, famed for his skill in Oriental languages, and who has just completed his transla-tion of the Koran for Max Müller's great series; Sir Patrick Colquboun and Charles G. Leland; and in Paris, Edmond About, and I believe about the world miscellaneously, Captain Richard Burton, who probably combines a greater knowledge of countries, languages and books than any other man living. It is needless to say that the dinners of the Rabelais are brilliant since like brings like, and among the invited guests the first wits and scholars of London may be found. The dinners are plain, a by-law insisting that they shall never cost more than five

sisting that they shall never cost more than five shillings, which is very low for London, but then the chief aim of the diuner is not eating.

It is expected of every member that he shall once a year contribute something, though it be only an epigram or a couplet, to the papers of the society, which will be published in a volume. The Rabelais is remarkable in this, that, having no expenses, its members are free from all taxes or fees. So far it has preserved successfully all its original characteristics, and succeeded admirably in its aim. It embraces no member who is not known in the world of letters or of art; every one brings to it a marked individuality, and all are earnest in their interest in it. Although so recently established it is recognized everywhere in London that it is a decided mark of character and of distinction to belong to the Rabelais.

LITERARY NOTES.

Charles Darwin has written a new book which he calls " The Circumnutation of Plants." It is n press at John Murray's.

The sale in England of Farrar's "Life of St. Paul" has siready exceeded that of the "Life of Christ" for a corresponding period.

M. Renan's Hibbert lectures on "The Influence of Rome on Christianity and the Catholic Church" are already in the hands of a translator for publication in England. Thomas Hodgkin's "Italy and Her Invaders."

the most recent publication of the Clarendon Press, is ready at Macmillau & Co.'s. The work comprises two large volumes, and has many maps and illustrations. Seven volumes are ready in the "Library of Universal Knowledge," now publishing by the Ameri can Book Exchange, and the eighth is far along in the press. An edition in large type with many full-page

The eighth volume of the Duke of Wellington's correspondence, edited by his son, is in press at John Murray's. Murray also aunounces the second volune of the "Life of Bishop Wilberforce." The author of the first volume, Canon Ashwell, died just as it was coming from the press, and who has written the second is not stated. A life of David Livingstone, by Professor Biackle, is also promised.

A copy of the first edition of Beaumarchais Mariage de Figaro," which has just turned up in Paris contains a receipt given by the author to Framery, believed to be the first theatrical agent that existed in France, for the sum of 2,071 livres, 1 sol, 9 deniers. In the month of Floreal, year IV. of the First Republic, Beaumarchais received as author's rights the sum of 5,277 france in assignate, but such was the depreciation of paper money that be got in reality only about 33 sous.

Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture has been going up steadily in price for the past twenty or more years from \$25 to \$30, and from \$30 to \$35. and even at that good copies could not always be had. This cause or some other-very likely some other-has induced Mr. Ruskin to prepare a new edition, which will be ready very acou, it, indeed, it be not already out in London. It will contain the original fourteen plates and a new preface, appendixes and notes. The price of it in paper will be \$10 50. Fifty copies on large paper will be sold for \$21 cach.

Mr. James Payn's Cornhill story, " An Arca lian Revençe," has been the subject of a successful copyright sult in England. It was copied by The Licerpool Mail, and Smith, Elder & Co., the proprietors of The Corabili, brought suit for a perpetual injunction re-straining the proprietor of The Mail from publishing any copies of the paper containing it. When the notice of a motion for an injunction was made, the defaudant consented to its issue, and promised to pay Mr. Fayr, she sum of 15 guinose, berdes meeting all costs of the suit, and to hand over 10 guiness to the literary fund.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTES.

TYPHOID EPIDEMICS.-In connection with the present discussion as to the causes producing epidemics of typhoid fever, the case is cifed—so interesting in its logy-of the epidemic which followed a musical fee tival in Zurich, in May. Out of some 700 assistants, 500 were attacked by the disease, of whom 100 died. The symptoms could not be mistaken, and the autopaies con firmed the diagnosis—a minute inquiry into the circ stances leaving but little doubt that the epidemic wa stances leaving but little doubt that the cpidemic was due to the use of had veal furnished by an innkeeper of that place. The case has presented fixelf in two medi-cal aspects, namely: that the typhoid fover may have been due to a septic peison present in the meat, depend-ing possibly on the beginning of formentation, which was not destroyed by the cooking; or, or the other hand, as the animal from which the meat came was sick, it might possibly have been suffering from typhoid fever, though this disease has never been recognized among animals.

SMOKING IN GERMANY. It appears that the German Government has taken the matter of smoking as riously in hand, the practice being carried to so great at excess by the youth of that nation that it has been considered to have damaged their constitutions and incapacitated them for the defence of their country. In certain towns of Germany, therefore, the police have had orders to for bid all lads under sixteen years of age to smoke in the bid all lads under sixteen years of age to smoke in the streets, and to punish the offence by fine and imprison-ment. Moreover, a Belgian physician has ascertained, during a journey of observation and inquiry made at the request of the Belgian Government, that the very gen-eral and excessive use of tobacco is the main cause or color-blundness, an affection which has occasioned very considerable auxiety, both in Belgium and Germany, from its influence upon railway and other accidents, and also from the military point of view.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM IN NEURALGIA .-According to the Correspondenz Blatt, a patient who for several years had suffered from an intense neuralgia in the face came under the treatment of Professor Peters of Paris, who put him under a treatment of six grains of bromide of potassium, the dose repeated thrice daily for the first month, four grains thrice daily in the second month, and two grains three daily in the third month; month, and two grains thrice daily in the tard month; the result as reported being in the highest degree assistatory. Great success, also, is claimed by Professor Gubler in the use of aconitum mapellus for the ordinary form of lacial neuralgia, particularly when congestion is present. A case is also related by Professor Lee, of Paris, where a patient of his, after a protracted period of some thirty years' suffering from this kind of malady, got quickly rid of his pain after a few daily administrations of eight-grain doses of slitcylate of sods.

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